



EPA CSO Program website

www.epa.gov/npdes/cso

Fact Sheets on CSO Control Technologies

www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/csossoRTC2004_AppendixL.pdf

Combined Sewer Overflow Policy

www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/owm0111.pdf

CSO Guidance Documents

Guidance: Coordinating Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Long-Term Planning with Water Quality Standards Reviews

Combined Sewer Overflows Guidance for Nine Minimum Control Measures

Combined Sewer Overflows Guidance For Long-Term Control Plan

Combined Sewer Overflows Guidance For Monitoring and Modeling

Combined Sewer Overflows Guidance For Permit Writers

Combined Sewer Overflows Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development

Combined Sewer Overflows Guidance For Funding Options

Combined Sewer Overflows Screening and Ranking Guidance

Available at www.epa.gov/npdes/cso/guidance

Principal Memoranda on Policy Issues

www.epa.gov/npdes/cso/memoranda

Public Participation

City of Lansing, Michigan (http://www.cityoflansingmi.com/pubserv/pubeng/cso_project.jsp)

City of Manchester, New Hampshire
(<http://www.manchesternh.gov/CityGov/DPW/EPD/CSO.html>)

City of St. Joseph, Missouri (http://www.ci.st-joseph.mo.us/publicworks/wpc_cso.cfm)

City of Wilmington, Delaware (http://www.wilmingtoncso.com/CSO_home.htm)

Identification of Sensitive Areas

1. Outstanding National Resource Waters. State water quality standards authorities are the best source of information on the presence of identified Outstanding National Resource Waters.

2. National Marine Sanctuaries. Information on the location of National Marine Sanctuaries can be found at: <http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/>.
3. Waters with Threatened or Endangered Species and their Habitat. Information on threatened and endangered species can be identified by contacting the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), NOAA Fisheries, or State or Tribal Heritage Center or by checking resources such as the FWS website at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html>. If there are listed species in the area, contact the appropriate local agency to determine if the listed species could be affected or if any critical habitat areas have been designated in waterbodies that receive CSO discharges.
4. Waters with Primary Contact Recreation: State water quality standards authorities are the best source of information on the location of waters designated for primary contact recreation.
5. Public Drinking Water Intakes or their Designated Protection Areas: State water quality standards and water supply authorities are the best source of information on the location of public drinking water intakes or their designated protection areas. EPA's *Report to Congress – Impacts and Control of CSOs and SSOs* identified 59 CSO outfalls in seven states located within one mile upstream of a drinking water intake (EPA 2004).
6. Shellfish Beds: State water quality standards authorities are a good source of information on the location of waterbodies that are protected for shellfish harvesting. In addition, the National Shellfish Register of Classified Estuarine Waters provides a detailed analysis of the shellfish growing areas in coastal waters of the United States. Information on the location of shellfish beds can be found at http://gcmd.nasa.gov/records/GCMD_NOS00039.html

Financial Capability Assessment

1. Combined Sewer Overflows Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development (EPA, 1997) – www.epa.gov/npdes/cso/guidance Helpful for financial capability assessment
2. Small Community Municipal Financial Capability Analysis: Self Evaluation Guidebook (EPA Region 5, 2002) – www.epa.gov/seahome/trilogyweb/src/financial/capability.htm More detailed, helpful for determination of widespread economic and social impact for UAA

Reports to Congress on CSOs

EPA's Report to Congress on Implementation and Enforcement of the CSO Control Policy
www.epa.gov/npdes/cso/controlpolicy

Report to Congress: Impacts and Control of CSOs and SSOs
www.epa.gov/npdes/csossoreport2004

CSO Planning Tools

LTCP-EZ www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cso_ltcp_ez_template.pdf

Links to EPA Wet Weather Programs

www.epa.gov/npdes/wetweather